

THE DAILY CAIRO BULLETIN.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1882.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

City Officers.

Mayor—N. B. Threlkeld.
Clerk—J. J. Korth.
Comptroller—Wm. B. Gillet.
Assessor—L. H. Myers.
Attorney—Wm. H. Hendricks.
Board of Aldermen.
First Ward—Peter Sapp, T. M. Kibbrough.
Second Ward—Jesse Shinkle, C. N. Hughes.
Third Ward—B. F. Blake, John Wood.
Fourth Ward—Charles O. Patier, Adolph Srodek.
Fifth Ward—T. W. Halliday, Ernest R. Pettit.

County Officers.

Circuit Judge—J. J. Baker.
County Clerk—A. H. Irwin.
County Judge—R. S. Verna.
County Clerk—S. J. Hiram.
County Treasurer—J. M. Dameron.
County Assessor—Miles W. Parker.
Sheriff—John Rodgers.
Coroner—R. Fitzgerald.
County Commissioners—T. W. Halliday, J. A. Ulbich and Peter Sapp.

CHURCHES.

CAIRO BAPTIST—Corner Tenth and Poplar streets; preaching first and third Sundays in each month, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Rev. A. J. Hess, Pastor.
CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER (Episcopal)—Fourteenth street; Sunday, 7:30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:45 a. m., Morning prayer; 8:30 p. m., evening prayers. Rev. J. H. Davis, Pastor.
FIRST MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH—Fifteenth street; preaching at 10:30 a. m., 4 p. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Rev. T. J. Shores, Pastor.
LUTHERAN—Thirteenth street; services Sabbath 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Rev. J. A. Scarratt, Pastor.
METHODIST—Cor. Eighth and Walnut streets; preaching at 11:00 a. m., 4 p. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Rev. J. A. Scarratt, Pastor.
PRESBYTERIAN—Eighth street; preaching at 11:00 a. m., 4 p. m., and 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Rev. J. A. Scarratt, Pastor.
ST. JOSEPH'S—Roman Catholic; Corner Cross and Walnut streets; services Sabbath 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; evening services at 8 p. m. Rev. O'Hara, Priest.
ST. PATRICK'S—Roman Catholic; Corner Ninth and Washington streets; services Sabbath 8 and 10 a. m.; evening services at 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Rev. Masterson, Priest.

R. R. TIME CARD AT CAIRO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. TRAINS ARRIVE.
*Mail, 2:15 a. m.; *Mail, 4:05 a. m.
*Accommodation, 11:10 a. m.; *Express, 11:10 a. m.
*Express, 4:20 p. m.; *Accommodation, 4:30 p. m.
MISSOURI CENTRAL R. R.
*Mail, 4:15 a. m.; *Mail, 11:30 a. m.
*Express, 10:15 a. m.; *Express, 11:30 a. m.
C. & ST. L. R. R. (Narrow Gauge)
*Express, 8:30 a. m.; *Express, 5:00 p. m.
*Accommodation, 1:35 p. m.; *Accommodation, 12:30 p. m.
ST. L. & M. & S. R. R.
*Express, 11:30 a. m.; *Express, 2:50 p. m.
*Accommodation, 4:20 p. m.; *Accommodation, 11:45 a. m.
WAHAB, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R. CO.
*Mail & Ex., 5:00 a. m.; *Mail & Ex., 9:30 p. m.
*Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.



THE
Shortest and Quickest Route
— TO —
St. Louis and Chicago.

The Only Line Running

3 DAILY TRAINS
From Cairo,

MAKING DIRECT CONNECTION

WITH

EASTERN LINES.

TRAINS LEAVE CAIRO:
3:15 a. m. Mail.
Arriving in St. Louis 9:45 a. m.; Chicago, 8:30 p. m.;
Connecting at Omaha and Kalamazoo for Cincinnati,
Louisville, Indianapolis and points East.
11:30 a. m. St. Louis and Western
Express.
Arriving in St. Louis 7:05 p. m., and connecting
for all points West.
4:20 p. m. Fast Express.
For St. Louis and Chicago, arriving at St. Louis
10:40 p. m., and Chicago 7:30 a. m.
4:30 p. m. Cincinnati Express.
Arriving at Cincinnati 7:00 a. m.; Louisville 7:20
a. m.; Indianapolis 4:00 a. m. Passengers by
this train reach the above points 12 to 36
HOURS in advance of any other route.

Fast Time East.
Passengers by this line go through to East-
ern points without any delay
excepting by Sunday intervening. The Saturday after-
noon train from Cairo arrives in New York Monday
morning at 10:35. Thirty-six hours in advance of
any other route.
For through tickets and further information,
apply at Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Cairo.
J. A. JOHNSON, Ticket Agent.
Gen. Southern Agent, Ticket Agent.
A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago.

PHYSICIANS.

GEORGE H. LEACH, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Special attention paid to the Homoeopathic treat-
ment of surgical diseases, and diseases of women
and children.
Office: On 14th street opposite the Post Office,
Cairo, Ill.

DENTISTS.

DR. W. C. JOCELYN,
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ninth Street, near Commercial Avenue

DR. E. W. WHITLOCK,
Dental Surgeon.
Office—No. 125 Commercial Avenue, between
Ninth and Ninth Street.

WOOD YARD.

C. W. WHEELER,

ANTHRACITE COAL

Summer Wood and Kindling

STAVE CLIPPINGS

At Seventy-five cents per load.

Stave Trimmings

At one dollar per load.

The "trimmings" are coarse shavings and make
the best summer wood for cooking purposes as well
as the cheapest ever sold in Cairo. For black
smith's use in setting tires, they are unequalled.
Leave your orders at the Tenth street wood yard

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.
H. H. CANDELL, successor of
Safford, Morris & Candee,
(City National Bank Building),
NO. 70 OHIO STREET, CAIRO, ILL.
(Up stairs).
FIRE, ACCIDENT,
LIFE, CARGO,
HULL, LIVE STOCK.
NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES
ARE REPRESENTED.

FERRYBOAT

CAIRO CITY FERRY CO.

FERRYBOAT

THREE STATES.

On and after Monday, June 7th, and until further
notice the ferryboat will make trips as follows:

LEAVES	LEAVES	LEAVES
Foot Fourth st. Missouri Land g.	Missouri Land g. Kentucky Ld.	
8:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	9 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	11 a. m.
2:00 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	3 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
SUNDAYS		
2 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	3 p. m.

THE HALLIDAY.



"THE HALLIDAY"
A New and Complete Hotel, fronting on Levee
Second and Railroad Streets,
Cairo, Illinois.

Th. Passenger Depot of the Chicago, St. Louis
and New Orleans; Illinois Central; Wahab, St.
Louis and Pacific; Iron Mountain and Southern;
Mobile and Ohio; Cairo and St. Louis Railways
are all just across the street; while the Steamboat
Landing is but one square distant.
This Hotel is heated by steam, has steam
Laundry, Hydraulic Elevator, Electric Bell, Bell,
Automatic Fire-Alarm, Baths, absolutely pure air,
perfect sewerage and complete appointments.
Superb furnishings; perfect service; and an un-
excelled table.

L. P. PARKER & CO., Lessees

BANK.

ALEXANDER COUNTY

BANK

Commercial Avenue and Eighth Street,
CAIRO, ILLS.

Directors:
F. Bros., Cairo; William King, Cairo;
Peter Neff, Cairo; C. O. Patier, Cairo;
C. M. Osterloh, Cairo; H. Wells, Cairo;
E. A. Butler, Cairo; J. Y. Clemson, Cairo.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DONE.
Exchange sold and bought. Interest paid in
the Savings Department. Collections made and
all business promptly attended to.

VARIETY STORE.

NEW YORK STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The Largest Variety Stock
IN THE CITY.

GOODS SOLD VERY CLOSE

C. O. PATIER & CO.,

Cairo, Ill.

Cor. Nineteenth street
Commercial Avenue

STOVES AND TINWARE.

STOVES! STOVES!!

ALL SORTS, SIZES AND STYLES

DAVIDSON'S

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.

NO. 27 EIGHTH STREET,

Cairo, Illinois

WM. M. BAXTER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PURE LIQUID PAINTS, WHITE LEAD

Zincs, and Colors,

No. 52 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Our Liquid Paints are ready for immediate use on
opening the packages, no oil, spirits of turpentine
or dryers being required.

Our Pure Liquid Paints are put up in small cans
from 1 to 5 lbs., and also by the gallon, in packages
from 10 to 25 lbs., and 50 lbs. to kegs of 10, 15
and 25 galls., and also of 50 galls.

Sample Cards and Price Lists mailed to any ad-
dress.

nov13-4m.

ICE.

JOHN SPROAT,

PROPRIETOR OF SPROAT'S PATENT

REFRIGERATOR CARS,

AND

Wholesale Dealer in Ice.

ICE BY THE CAR LOAD OR TON, WELL

PACKED FOR SHIPPING.

Car Loads a Specialty.

OFFICE:

Cor. Twelfth Street and Levee,

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

COAL, WOOD ICE.

F. M. WARD,

DEALER IN

WOOD, COAL and ICE,

Big Muddy Coal

by the Ton or Car Load, delivered in any part of the
City.

WOOD OF ALL KINDS.

Leave orders at my Wood and Coal Office.

Halbert Bros. Wholesale Price List.

No.	Price.
4 Piano, 7 oct., square, rosewood, carved, agraffe.....	\$139 00
7 Piano, upr. 7 1/2 oct., cabinet grand.....	174 00
13 Organ, 4 sets reeds, 8 stops & grand organ.....	50 00
08 " 6 sets reeds, 13 stops, coupler, sub-bass.....	73 00
Our Pianos and Organs warranted first-class.	
3 Violin outfit, box bow, strings, complete.....	3 00
3 " cremona model, extra fine.....	3 00
4 Accord. 9 keys, bass, treble, fine tone.....	1 00
1 " 3 sets reeds, 8 stops, perfect 3 00	
7 Mouth Organs, Vienna Concert, 24 holes.....	8 00
9 " Genuine Richter, 10 holes, G. S. 24	
11 " concert double 24 holes " 1 00	
14 Clarinet, genuine Martin, 6 keys, boxwood 5 00	
17 Fife, in ebony, German silver valves.....	50
16 Music box, 1 tune, crank, fine.....	1 10
19 " 8 tunes, wind with lever, large 25 00	
20 Violoncello, patent, machine head, good.....	10 00
22 Double Bass, patent head, 3 or 4 strings.....	23 00
24 Guitar, maple, machine head, fine finish.....	4 00
27 Banjo, 10 inch, 4 base brackets.....	2 00
28 Cornet, brass, complete style case & crooks 9 00	
30 Drum, brass, Prussian, Ornamented.....	9 00
Gold violin, guitar and banjo strings "H. Bros." 15	
Silver " " " " " " " 10	
Steel " " " " " " " 5	
Gut. Russian, German or Italian, best quality 15	
Instruction Books, How's or Winners, any instrument.....	35
Having just made a good trade for 100 Singer Sewing Machines, will sell them for \$25 each while they last.	
Money is quite safe in common letter if plainly addressed.	
Terms strictly cash with order. Will take stamps.	
Agents and dealers send for our 40-page Catalogue On above net wholesale prices agents can make 100 per cent profit.	
Call on us when you come to St. Louis.	
Halbert Bros. is the only General Wholesale Music House in St. Louis.	

HULBERT BROS.,

285 Olive Street, Saint Louis, Mo.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders
are largely adulterated with
alum and other hurtful drugs,



has been kept unchanged in all
its original purity and strength.

The best evidence of its safety
and effectiveness is the fact of its
having received the highest testi-
monials from the most eminent
chemists in the United States,
who have analyzed it, from its
introduction to the present time.

There are no powders that bear
higher chemical tests, nor any
that show so good results by the
TEST OF THE OVEN.

It is a pure Fruit Acid Baking
Powder. Made by

STEELE & PRICE,

Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,

Manufacturers of Lapulín Yeast
Gems, Dr. Price's Special Flavoring
Extracts, and Dr. Price's Unique
Perfumes.

The Luxury of India.

Ice Shipped From America—Ways of Making It.

Let me now allude to an industry pecu-
liar to the cold weather, which ex-
cept in small stations distant from the
rail, is fast dying out, and that is the
manufacture of ice. When I came out
in 1853, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay
were wholly dependent on American ice,
supplied by the Tudor Ice Company,
and retailed at 2 annas the ser—that is,
two pounds of ice brought from Ameri-
ca were sold in India for 3 pence, or 6
cents. The mofussil (up-country) was
entirely dependent on artificial ice,
which could only be made where the
cold weather was really felt; in all other
parts we were obliged to cool our
drinks with saltpetre and salammianic,
or, during the hot winds, by placing the
bottles before the khush-khus tatties, or
swinging them in a basket covered with
wet straw. By these appliances we
could cool our drinks to 65 degrees
Fahrenheit; or, by carrying on the cooling
with fresh supplies of salts, we could
even freeze water. But the process was
tedious and expensive. Science came
to our aid, and sulphuric ether and am-
moniac machines came gradually into
vogue, and latterly Carro's wonderful
pneumatic machine, which I have seen
produce ice in two minutes in a tempera-
ture of 95 degrees. With these great
appliances block ice is now available in
districts where it could not formerly be
had at home, one and a half to two annas
per ser. To return to the old process—
it depended entirely on the production
of cold by evaporation, as also on suf-
ficiently cold weather and the presence
of dry west wind, the east wind being
absolutely fatal to the production of ice.
The essentials for the process are: 1.
Exposed and treeless ice-fields, which
are partitioned off into four or five feet
squares, in which two or three inches of
straw are laid down. 2. Myriads of
flat porous earthen saucers, six or eight
inches in diameter. 3. An unlimited
supply of water. 4. An army of cool-
ies and water-carriers. 5. The ice pit.
This, the most important adjunct in the
process, is very carefully constructed; a
great pit is dug, and in it rests a huge
timber cone, the space between it and
the sides of the pit being rammed with
charcoal, chaff or straw, as non-conduc-
tors of heat; the cone itself is lined
thickly with coarse felt or blankets, and
then a layer of matting; over all a straw
hut, with very thick roof and walls and
a very small entrance, is constructed.
Now for the process. Whenever the
outside thermometer reads forty-two de-
grees, then ice can be manufactured by
evaporation. Half an inch of water is
poured, over night, into the saucers by
filling a great drum is beaten at the pit to
summon the coolies, who assemble in
hundreds, each armed with a scoop,
with which the ice is skillfully turned
out of the saucer into an attendant ves-
sel and well rammed into it. When
full, it is taken to the pit, emptied
there, and again rammed down. Thus
all the ice has a good chance of consoli-
dation by regulation; and in a good
season thousands of pounds weight of
ice may be stored, according to pit-room
available.—*Levant Herald.*

The Science of Cooking Beef.

A scientific writer in Mark Lane Ex-
press says: "The flavor of the beef is
due to the juices, and if during cooking
these be allowed to escape the beef loses
much of its taste. Hence, in broiling,
it should from the outset be exposed to a
bright, quick fire, which, by causing the
superficial fibres to at once contract and
the albuminous juice near the surface
to coagulate, leads to the plugging up
of the surface pores, and consequent re-
tention of the juices. Similarly, in boil-
ing, beef should be plunged into al-
most boiling water. On the other hand,
in making beef tea, cold water is pour-
ed on chopped beef and gradually heat-
ed to draw the nutriment of the beef in-
to the water.

Log-Cabin Hospitality.

Prominent among the virtues of the
rough but not rude people of the South-
west, is the grace of hospitality. They
sometimes forget other religious pre-
cepts, but they are "not forgetful to en-
tertain strangers." Their log-cabin
latch-string generally hangs out. He
may pull it who will, and be assured of
a welcome within. But he must pull it
according to frontier etiquette, for in
their rude region, as in more refined
circles, custom prescribes the form of
introducing one's self to a family. A
traveler may find himself at the close of
day in a land where there is no tavern.
But any log-cabin will be his inn, pro-
vided he approaches it as the pioneer
code of politeness ordains.

He may ride up to the fence that sepa-
rates the cabin from the road, but he
should not dismount and climb the fence
and rap at the door. Etiquette demands
that he sit on his horse until asked to
get off and come in. The following
graphic picture, reduced from one ex-
hibited by a missionary of thirty years'
experience in the Southwest, shows what
the code demands of the would-be guest:

Sitting on my horse, says the mission-
ary, describing the method of securing a
night's lodging and board, I shouted,
"Hello, there!"

A pack of hounds responded by bark-
ing. A group of black children rushed
out from the negro-quarters, followed
by their sable mother, with hands cover-
ed with the meal of corn-dodger she
was mixing for supper.

The mistress of the farm showed her-
self from the door of her cabin, stock-
ingless, shoeless, dressed in home-spun
and home-made linsey-woolsey.

"How d'y, stranger? how d'y, sir?"

"Light, sir!" [allight] "light, sir!"

"I'm a stranger in these parts, mad-
am," replied the traveler, remaining on
his horse. "I've ridden fifty miles and
am tired. Can I get to stay with you
to-night, madam?"

"Oh yes, if you can put up with our
rough fare; we never turn anybody
away."

The traveler, having complied with
the rule of etiquette, even to using the
formula of asking lodging, dismounted.

"My husband will soon be at home,"
said the mistress, "to take care of your
horse, sir."

"I will do that myself, madam," he
answered, and her little son led the way
to the stable.

On entering the family cabin, the bare-
footed mistress greeted him with a
hearty welcome, which was intensified
as soon as she learned that her guest was
a preacher. The husband repeats the
greeting when he comes home, and all
sit down to a supper of hot corn-bread,
fried bacon, potatoes and coffee.

When it is bed-time, the preacher did
not make the mistake of a verdant mis-
sionary. "Madam, I will retire, if you
please," said this new explorer of the
"Brush."

"Retire!" rejoined the hostess, "we
never retire, stranger; we go to bed."
"Madam," said the experienced
preacher, "I've ridden a long distance
to-day, and am very tired."

"You can go to bed at any time you
wish, sir. Just take the left-hand bed,"
pointing to one of the two beds stand-
ing in opposite corners of the cabin's
one room.

Her husband rose and brought out the
Bible and hymn-book. Laying them on
the table, he said to the preacher, "Will
you take the books, sir?"

That is the Southwestern invitation to
lead the family devotions.

"Will you make a beginning, sir?" is
the formula which invites a guest to ask
a blessing at the table.

When the preacher had concluded the
devotional exercises, he withdrew behind
the backs of his hosts—they looking
steadily into the fire—laid his garments
by, took the left-hand bed, turned his
face to the left-hand wall and slept
soundly.

"I'm indebted to you for a night's en-
tertainment," said the preacher, in the
morning, as he was about leaving.

"Not at all, sir. Come to stay with
us again, whenever you pass this way."

If he had offered payment, it would
have been regarded as a reflection on
their hospitality.

Protecting Game.

Some citizens of Chicago have char-
tered a society similar to one which
now exists in New York for "the pro-
tection of game and fish." We are glad
to find this sentiment extending to the
West. Our people have dealt with the
fish and game supplies of these rich and
wide countries in a reckless manner.
The buffalo, which twenty years ago
was a valuable supply of food, existing
in countless millions, has been extir-
pated. A few straggling herds have
escaped into the northern wilds. The
hunters report that game which a few
years since was so abundant is becom-
ing scarce. There has been no effort
to observe the laws of growth, the
customs and habits of the animals, to
respect their seasons of reproduction.
They have been shot for the mere pleas-
ure of slaying. So with fish. The history
of civilized countries shows that
where Providence has endowed nations
with rich, nutritious supplies of food—
fish, the terrapin, oyster and lobster—
people have wantonly sacrificed what
would have been, with due care, an en-
during supply of food. In France and
England the oyster supplies which fifty
years ago were as plentiful as in Ameri-
ca, have been so trespassed upon that
the oyster is now a luxury. The same
may be said of the terrapin in Ches-
apeake Bay. In a few years it will be
true of the canvasback duck if it is not
partially true now. An effort has been
made to preserve the terrapin, and ter-
rapin culture is in many places an in-
teresting and growing industry. Unless
we watch the oyster beds around New
York but a few years must pass before
they will be extinct. A great deal has
been done by our people in the way of
preserving game and fish by due pro-
cesses of law, and public opinion tends
strongly in that direction. In the West
a reform was needed, and we are glad
to see our Chicago friends take the mat-
ter in hand.—*New York Herald.*

Keep the Best Sheep.

The flock owner who would constant-
ly advance the standard of his flock,
must adhere to the selfish rule of look-
ing out for him. He must weed out the
least desirable animals, for the sham-
bles or for sale to who choose to buy,
and keep the best results of his breed-
ing and purchases. Where his sur-
roundings are such as to limit the num-
ber of animals that can be profitably
handled, but a few years need elapse be-
fore a comparatively high standard can
be attained, and this still further ad-
vanced by a rigid weeding out of less
desirable members of the flock, and
holding on to the best in spite of the
temptations of long prices for parting
with them. Many of the most success-
ful breeders make it a rule to cull out
and sell a certain number of sheep each
year, supplying their places from a
choice of lambs. This not only adds to
the flock the latest results of breeding,
but also serves to keep its number good
from young animals, competent to with-
stand such accidental hardships as may
overtake them, and from which may
reasonably be expected the best re-
sponse to liberal feeding and intelligent
manipulation.